

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICENATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY -- NOMINATION FORM

FOR NPS USE ONLY

RECEIVED

DATE ENTERED

SEE INSTRUCTIONS IN *HOW TO COMPLETE NATIONAL REGISTER FORMS*
TYPE ALL ENTRIES -- COMPLETE APPLICABLE SECTIONS**1 NAME**

HISTORIC

Fort Osage

AND/OR COMMON

Fort Osage

2 LOCATION

STREET & NUMBER

Fort Osage Park

NOT FOR PUBLICATION

CITY, TOWN

Sibley

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT

☒ VICINITY OF

STATE

Missouri 64088

CODE

29

COUNTY

Jackson

CODE

095

3 CLASSIFICATION

CATEGORY

☐ DISTRICT☐ BUILDING(S)☒ STRUCTURE☐ SITE☐ OBJECT

OWNERSHIP

☒ PUBLIC☐ PRIVATE☐ BOTH

PUBLIC ACQUISITION

☐ IN PROCESS☐ BEING CONSIDERED

STATUS

☒ OCCUPIED☐ UNOCCUPIED☐ WORK IN PROGRESS

ACCESSIBLE

☐ YES: RESTRICTED☒ YES: UNRESTRICTED☐ NO

PRESENT USE

☐ AGRICULTURE☐ MUSEUM☐ COMMERCIAL☒ PARK☐ EDUCATIONAL☐ PRIVATE RESIDENCE☐ ENTERTAINMENT☐ RELIGIOUS☐ GOVERNMENT☐ SCIENTIFIC☐ INDUSTRIAL☐ TRANSPORTATION☐ MILITARY☐ OTHER:**4 OWNER OF PROPERTY**

NAME

Jackson County Parks Department - William Landahl, Director of Parks and Recreation,

STREET & NUMBER

Route 2, Box 408

Jackson County.

CITY, TOWN

Blue Springs

VICINITY OF

STATE

Missouri 64015

5 LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION

COURTHOUSE,

REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC.

Registry of Deeds

STREET & NUMBER

Jackson County Courthouse

CITY, TOWN

Independence

STATE

Missouri 64000

6 REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS

TITLE

Missouri Archaeological Survey

DATE

1935 to present

☐ FEDERAL ☒ STATE ☐ COUNTY ☐ LOCAL

DEPOSITORY FOR

SURVEY RECORDS

Missouri Archaeological Society

CITY, TOWN

Columbia

STATE

Missouri 65201

7 DESCRIPTION

CONDITION

☐ EXCELLENT ☐ DETERIORATED
☐ GOOD ☐ RUINS
☐ FAIR ☒ UNEXPOSED

CHECK ONE

☐ UNALTERED
☐ ALTERED
☒ reconstruction
☒ unexcavated

CHECK ONE

☒ ORIGINAL SITE
☐ MOVED DATE _____

DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (IF KNOWN) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

Nothing remains of the original buildings at the site; the original timbers and building materials were used by early pioneers of Jackson County. Fourteen acres at the site were purchased by Jackson County while reconstruction was conducted by the Jackson County Park Department, with the advice of the Native Sons of Kansas City, Missouri, Inc. Reconstruction of the fort was based on archaeological evidence found at the site, and from a drawing of the fort by William Clark. The features of a surviving example of a fortified trading fort in Eastern Tennessee were adopted as best representing details common to fortified trading posts.

The fort buildings were constructed with material originally used--hewn timbers, driven stakes, and white oak lumber. The factory was constructed during 1951-1954. It rests upon an original foundation and is one-and-one-half stories high with two cellars below. One of the lower cellars opens to the river bluff for river access. The factory has a piazza on three sides. Reconstruction of the factory details was based on original reports to the Federal Indian Department which supplied the dimensions and use of the rooms, as well as the contents. The first floor of the factory is reconstructed as the factor's residence and a trading post museum.

Besides the factory, the site presently includes a main blockhouse, built in 1948; four blockhouses at the corners of the post stockade; officer quarters, soldiers' barracks, and remaining service buildings, all constructed in 1954-1961. In 1965 soldiers huts and a stockade fence were added, completing reconstruction of the fort area within the red line on the accompanying map B, labelled "Fort Osage" and undated.

8 SIGNIFICANCE

PERIOD		AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE -- CHECK AND JUSTIFY BELOW			
<input type="checkbox"/> PREHISTORIC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-PREHISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNITY PLANNING	<input type="checkbox"/> LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> RELIGION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ARCHEOLOGY-HISTORIC	<input type="checkbox"/> CONSERVATION	<input type="checkbox"/> LAW	<input type="checkbox"/> SCIENCE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> AGRICULTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> ECONOMICS	<input type="checkbox"/> LITERATURE	<input type="checkbox"/> SCULPTURE	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> ARCHITECTURE	<input type="checkbox"/> EDUCATION	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY	<input type="checkbox"/> SOCIAL/HUMANITARIAN	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> ART	<input type="checkbox"/> ENGINEERING	<input type="checkbox"/> MUSIC	<input type="checkbox"/> THEATER	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> COMMERCE	<input type="checkbox"/> EXPLORATION/SETTLEMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> PHILOSOPHY	<input type="checkbox"/> TRANSPORTATION	
<input type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> COMMUNICATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> INDUSTRY	<input type="checkbox"/> POLITICS/GOVERNMENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER (SPECIFY)	
		<input type="checkbox"/> INVENTION			

SPECIFIC DATES 1808-1822

BUILDER/ARCHITECT

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

Fort Osage was the first outpost of the United States in the Louisiana purchased territory. It was established in 1808 by William Clark for the protection and promotion of trade with the Osage Indians. Until 1819, when the garrison was moved to Council Bluffs, Fort Osage was the westernmost fortified outpost of the U.S. Government's Factory system. This system established 28 government supervised trading posts with the intent of preventing exploitation of the Indian trade by individual traders. Fort Osage was one of the most successful trading houses in the factory system.

The fort was built by the men of the 1st Regiment, U.S. Infantry, who travelled in six keelboats up the Missouri River under the command of Captain Eli Clemon, while the St. Charles Dragoons, under General William Clark, marched overland to the site. Four of the keelboats carried \$20,000.00 worth of merchandise belonging to George C. Sibley, who was the chief factor, or trader, at the post.

A vital part of the success of the factory was the trader's access to the river where incoming and outgoing goods were received and dispatched. Sibley built his factory so as to have access to the river through his second basement. Remnants of the Ferry Road are included in the Fort Osage District. It is believed that two of the most significant treaties in the history of Missouri were signed at the Fort between the Osage and the U.S. Government. On September 14, 1808, the Osage ceded all of their lands east of a line running south of the Fort to the Arkansas River. A later treaty, signed on November 14 of the same year, further granted to the U.S. all of the Osage land claims north of the Missouri, while the annuity for the cessions was established at \$1,000.00 for the Great Osage Tribe, and half that amount for the Little Osage.

The fort was closed during the War of 1812 and was regarrisoned in 1815. In 1822, the trading house was closed due to the abandonment of the factory trading system by the Government.

Fort Osage was the point from which distances on the Santa Fe Trail were measured by the Federal Survey on 1825. Westward migrants stopped at Fort Osage as it was the last servicing point they would have on their journey. Remnants of the Santa Fe Trail are still to be seen in the District today.

9 MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

- Hagen, Olaf T., "Supplemental Report on Investigation of Site of Fort Osage, Missouri," National Park Service, 1946.
Hummel, Edward A., "Historical Boundary Inspection Report of Fort Osage, Missouri," National Park Service, 1940.
Mattison, Ray H., "Fort Osage," Historic Sites Survey report, 1959.

10 GEOGRAPHICAL DATA circa

ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY 220

UTM REFERENCES

A 15 39.72110 43 3.8 3.600
ZONE EASTING NORTHING
C 15 39.68140 43 3.7 6.710

B 15 39.73510 43 3.7 7.410
ZONE EASTING NORTHING
D 15 39.68130 43 3.8 3.810

VERBAL BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION

The boundaries for Fort Osage include both the fort site and the archeological resources of the Fort Osage period in its vicinity. Both the Little Osage and the Great Osage Village were set up soon after the completion of Fort Osage in order to carry on the fur trade with the Federal soldiers. These villages were a vital part of the economic unit which had Fort Osage at its center. The sites of these villages are as yet unexcavated and may well contain valuable archeological evidence pertaining to the (cont'd)

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE
STATE	CODE	COUNTY	CODE

11 FORM PREPARED BY

NAME / TITLE

Stephen Lissandrello, Historian, Landmarks Survey Project

ORGANIZATION

Historic Sites Survey, National Park Service

DATE

11/22/75

STREET & NUMBER

1100 L Street NW

TELEPHONE

CITY OR TOWN

Washington

STATE

D.C. 20240

12 STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER CERTIFICATION

THE EVALUATED SIGNIFICANCE OF THIS PROPERTY WITHIN THE STATE IS:

NATIONAL

STATE

LOCAL

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

FEDERAL REPRESENTATIVE SIGNATURE

TITLE

Landmark

Designated: Nov. 5, 1967

Boundary Certified: Sept. 12, 1977

FOR NPS USE ONLY

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THIS PROPERTY IS INCLUDED IN THE NATIONAL REGISTER

DIRECTOR, OFFICE OF ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION

ATTEST:

DATE

9/12/77

DATE

KEEPER OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

((NATIONAL HISTORIC
LANDMARKS))

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CONTINUATION SHEET Fort Osage

ITEM NUMBER #9

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- Carson, James. "Fort Osage," Missouri Historical Society Bulletin. vol. 4, No. 3, 1948.
- Chittenden, H.M. The History of the American Fur Trade. 3 vols. New York: Harper, 1902.
- Gregg, Kate L. "The History of Fort Osage," Missouri Historical Review Vol. 34, No. 4, 1940.
- Peake, Ora. A History of the United States Indian Factory System in the United States: 1795-1822. Denver, 1954.
- Thwaites, Ruben G., ed., Journal of a Voyage up the Missouri, Performed in 1811 by H.M. Brackenridge. Cleveland, 1904.
- Traub, Susan B., "Fort Osage Archaeological District," Missouri State Historical Survey Report, 1971.

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ITEM NUMBER #10

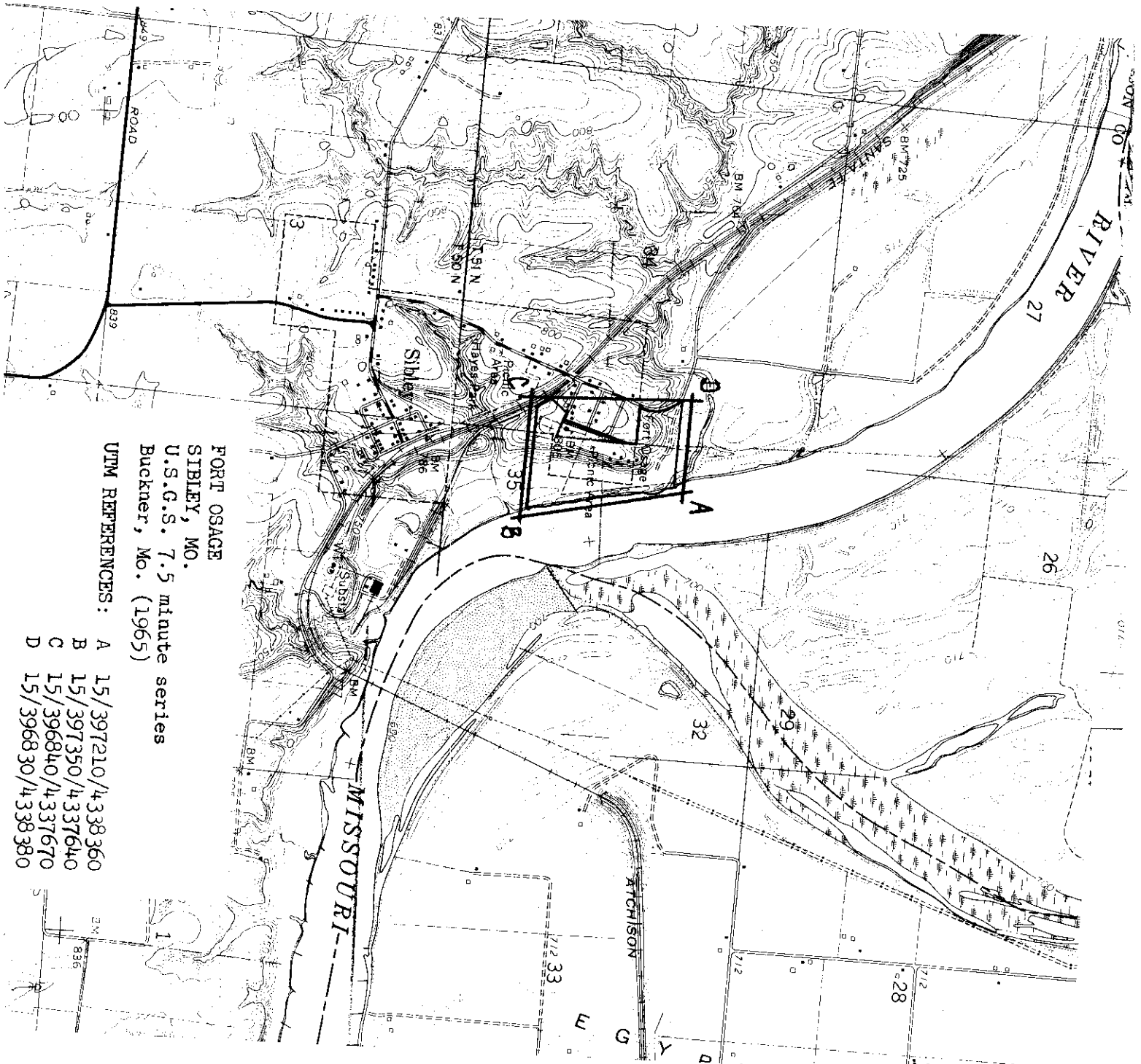
PAGE #2

Fort Osage period.

As indicated on the accompanying Map C, the two possible Great Osage Village sites are included with the Little Osage Village site and Fort Osage in one contiguous area. The Hopewell village site (4) predates the Fort Osage period and does not contribute to the national significance of this landmark. Neither does the remainder of the land included in the boundaries, consisting mainly of Fort Osage County Park land and a 150 year old cemetery. These areas do provide an unobtrusive setting for the historic resources.

As described by the blue line on the accompanying map C, labelled "Fort Osage Archaeological District" and dated July 1, 1957, from a point at the intersection of the north Sibley town line with the range line dividing section 32 from section 34:

Proceed in a southwesterly direction about 360 meters to the north boundary line of Sibley Cemetery. Proceed northwest about 20 meters along the line to a road, 51st street, connecting Sibley School and Cemetery with the Atherton-Sibley Road. Proceed northwest along the road about 60 meters to the easternmost structure facing north onto the road. Proceed about 80 meters southwest to the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad line and southeast along the line about 20 meters to a point due west of the southeast corner of Sibley Cemetery. Proceed due east about 440 meters to the west bank of the Missouri River. Proceed north along the river bank about 750 meters to a point due east of the road junction of the Fort Osage service road with the Atherton-Sibley Road. Proceed due west about 400 meters to the junction and then south about 180 meters along the north-south road to the northern Sibley town line. Proceed east about 160 meters along the line to the point of beginning.



PORT OSAGE
SIBLEY, MO.
U.S.G.S. 7.5 minute series
Buckner, Mo. (1965)

- UTM REFERENCES:
- A 15/397210/4338360
 - B 15/397350/4337640
 - C 15/396840/4337670
 - D 15/396830/4338380





Reconstructed Fort Osage near Sibley, Missouri. Fort Osage was the only government "factory" on the Missouri River. Camera pointing to the northeast.

Photo by Mattison
September 1959

Fort Osage



Monument Marking

1. **Santa Fe Trail at point overlooking Missouri River in immediate vicinity of the site of Fort Osage
July 26, 1946.**



The Missouri River.

2. **seen looking north from bank at point below and opposite the elevated site where was situated Fort Osage, 1808-1827
July 27, 1946.**



3. Missouri River, Bottom Land
and the Poplar and Santa Fe Railroad as seen from
vicinity of Santa Fe Trail Marker near site of
Fort Gage - July 1946.



4. The Missouri River and the
Railroad Bridge as seen looking
down (east) the river from the shore
below the above point.
July 26, 1946



5. The Site of Fort Osage
The receding of the Missouri River at this point,
and the resultant accretion, or bottom land,
leaves the site several hundred yards from the
water. Seen looking southwest from the river
bluff.



**6. Site of Fort Osage
 Down looking west from the river**

The promontory or plateau on which Fort Osage was situated rises abruptly above the bottom land that has been built up at its base since the Missouri River has shifted its channel to the eastward and away from the bluff. The elevation of the situation was given as 60 to 90 feet above the level of the river.

July 26, 1946



**7. Port George Site Vicinity
Looking Southwest from the River.**

The fort site proper was towards the northeastern point of this plateau -- not shown in this view which shows the bluff immediately south of the fort area. The openness of the forest growth and weeds on the private land at the left are in sharp contrast with the dense jungle-like underbrush and weeds that have grown up since 1942 to conceal all evidence of the sites uncovered in archaeological explorations.

The D. A. R. Monument marking the Santa Fe Trail is located atop the bluff towards the left of this view. Immediately behind it is the old cemetery.

